BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance, and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1863. NO. 39

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHED TO-DAY FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 24.—The bill which passed the House yesterday to put men into the army who have furnished substitutes came up to-day in the Senate. It appeared to meet with the favor of a large majority of that body, and a strong disposition was manifested to pass it at once, but it was postponed and made the special order for Monday next. The prospect of the bill becoming a law is attracting a large share of public attention. Some holders of Confederate securities, who have substitutes in the army, are putting their bonds on the market to be sold at once.

Both Houses passed a bill authorizing the Assistant Quartermaster and agents engaged in collecting tax-in-kind to receive from farmers salted pork in lieu of bacon.

The proposition to place every able-bodied man in the army, and put the whole country under military control was debated in the Senate and, postponed till next Wednesday.

Mr. Johnson, new Senator from Missouri, appeared and took his seat. The house passed a Bill providing that if any person shall in any manner circulate or trade in paper currency of the United States, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars and imprisonment not more than three years. The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill to allow officers of the army to draw rations in kind and quality, the same as privates, and purchase clothing from the Quartermasters at cost. Placed on the calendar.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a bill to prohibit blockade running during the war, except under Government regulations. It prohibits the sending to any foreign country, in any vessel or vehicle, any cotton or tobacco, military or naval stores, sugar, molasses or rice, without a previous permit from the Government. After giving a description of the vessel and cargo and bond to comply with such conditions as may be imposed concerning investment, proceeds of sale and the kind of return cargo, it makes the violation a high misdemeanor on the part of all assisting to load the vessel or collect cargo, and forfeiture of cargo, vessel or vehicle and all slaves engaged in landing or collecting the cargo, and conveying the same to the ship.

The same Committee reported a bill to establish a bureau of foreign supplies, under control of the War Department, to superintend all transportation on government account.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Dec. 24.—Capt Abels, of the *Alice Vivian*, has been relieved and arrived from New Orleans. The two white regiments sent down to Fort Jackson had not recovered the fort. There was fighting there on Saturday.

From East Tennessee.

BRISTOL, Dec. 24.—No change of affairs in the front to report. Cold weather has prevented any movement by either party. Enemy's pickets are twelve mile this side of Knoxville.

AVERILL THE RAIDER.—The *Dispatch* of Wednesday says:

What little information we have with reference to the Yankees under Averill justifies the hope at least that the greater portion of the force will be captured. Finding the road to the Sweet Springs effectually obstructed, they took a road leading by way of Junction Store and the Roaring Run Furnaces, in Botetourt, which intersects the Fincastle and Covington road about six miles from Covington. On Saturday night they camped in the Rich Patch Valley, and on Sunday morning resumed their march towards Covington. They had destroyed their entire wagon train, consisting of forty wagons, and their artillery caissons, and also killed all their spare horses.

At the junction of the Roaring Run and Covington roads they were met by Colonel Jackson and his command, and a brisk engagement ensued, in which the raiders were driven back and two hundred and fifty of their number captured. The rest of the party continued their retreat in the direction of Junction Store, in Botetourt county, near which point it is understood Gen. Jackson is posted. In Botetourt the citizens were turning out in crowds to the aid of the regular troops, rendering most efficient service.

Passengers by the Central train last night state that a report prevailed in Staunton that our forces were but a few hours behind the enemy, whose horses were completely broken down, and little doubt was entertained that the entire party would be caught. Another report stated that Averill, finding himself hard pushed, had attempted to ford Jackson's river at Clifton Forge, and that in the attempt a number of his men were drowned, which caused him to desist and fall back from the river in the direction from which our forces were approaching.

HOW LINCOLN'S MESSAGE "TOOK" IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Herald*, in a lengthy article on the subject of sensational remarks:

Out of pure love for President Lincoln we tried to make a sensation about his message the other day; but we tried in vain. Before this war we used to print an extra edition of from ten to thirty thousand copies of the *Herald* containing the President's message, and all these copies were bought up like hot cakes by the sager public. On Wednesday we obtained the first copy of Mr. Lincoln's message by telegraph. We printed it first, and had our extra ready before our sleepy contemporaries knew what they were about. The newsboys were notified by the bulletins that the message was in town. Well, we printed four hundred and eighty copies of the message. Of these we sold one hundred and eighty copies to the newsboys. Undoubtedly we should have been "stuck" (as the newsboys classically phrase it) with the remaining three hundred, had not a countryman come along in the nick of time and bought the whole batch, on a venture, to dispose of on his way home. We have every reason to believe that our country customer sincerely repented of his bargain. This little incident is the strongest proof we could produce of the complete indifference of the public.

A SWEET PLACE.—A Georgia paper says:

Kingston, Tennessee, is a dirty little village of not more than ten or twelve hundred inhabitants. It is one of the oldest towns in the State. The first General Assembly of the "State of Franklin" was assembled there. It is at this time a point of considerable importance in military strategy, and is notorious for its abolition element.

GEN. MEADE ON HIS LATE MOVEMENT.—The following is an extract from a letter of Gen. Meade to a friend in Newark, New Jersey, written just before the last movement of the Army of the Potomac:

"I am fully aware of the great anxiety in the public mind that something should be done. I am in receipt of many letters, some from persons in high positions, telling me I had better have my army destroyed and the country filled up with the bodies of the soldiers than to remain inactive. Whilst I do not suffer myself to be influenced by such communications, I am and have been anxious to effect something [illegible] every hazard [illegible] movement anywhere [illegible] judgment indicates a probability of accomplishing the object commensurate with the destruction of life necessarily involved, I would rather a thousand times be relieved, charged with tardiness or incompetency, than have on my conscience burdened with a wanton slaughter, uselessly, of brave men, or with having jeopardized the great cause by doing what I thought wrong."

The following was picked up in the streets of Millidgeville:

Bill to protect the raising of dogs, etc.—

Sec. 1. Be it resolved, that a tax of $5 be levied, upon each and every sheep owned in this State.

Sec. 2d. When proof is adduced that the death of any dog has been caused by eating too much sheep, the owner of said sheep will be held responsible for his death, and liable to fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 3d. That the Legislature urgently requests the Confederate authorities to have no more rams, but to use the dogs of war.

FROM THE VALLEY.—The *Dispatch* of Wednesday says:

During the latter part of last week the enemy made a bold strike for the relief of Averill. A heavy column of their cavalry moved up the Valley as far as Mt. Crawford, eighteen miles below Staunton. Finding that they were in danger of being cut off, they beat a hasty retreat, and left poor Averill to work himself out of his difficulties.

It was stated last night—whether reliably or not we cannot say—that a portion of our forces had reached Martinsburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and torn up the track of that road.

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.—The New York *Times*, of Saturday, contained an elaborate letter explanatory of the late retrograde movement of the Army of the Potomac, written evidently to exonerate Gen. Meade from all blame on that account. The writer attributes the necessity for it wholly to Major-Gen. French, whose corps lost its way in the wilderness three times, according to his detailed exposition, and thus only managed to reach the position assigned to it twenty-four hours too late.

A letter from a young officer of the Confederate steamer Florida, dated at Brest, Oct. 13th, mentions that she was still there, but expected to leave shortly, all the repairs being nearly completed. Capt. Maffit had resigned on account of ill-health, and Capt. Birute had succeeded to the command.

A SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS.—Hon. W. K Sebastian, who was Senator from Arkansas when the war broke out, is on his way to Washington to resume his seat. He has two years yet to run, and is said to be a Union man, though he has not yet openly avowed himself as such.

The Yankee steamer Von Kull, while enjoying the "free navigation" of the Mississippi, was fired into by a Louisiana battery, on the 8th instant, above Bayou Sara. The steamer was struck many times. The first shot killed the captain. Three of the crew were killed, and four passengers wounded. We find this in the New York *Tribune*, of the 17th

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Dec. 24.

APPLES—Green	$20 00
" Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$2 40
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3 00
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$3 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—Family	$100
" Superfine	$60
" Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$8
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$2 50
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$12
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$200 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$6
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$10
" White Table	$12
RAGS	10@12c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$4 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

Bank of Washington,
AT GREENSBORO', N. C., Dec. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to Stockholders (in current funds) on and after Friday, January 1, 1864. M. STEVENSON,
Dec 23-1w* Cashier.

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS OR LESS, OF WHEAT, FOR which the highest market price will be paid, on delivery at my Mills on Neuse river.
Dec 18-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LARGE SALE.

GRANGER HOUSE FURNITURE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

I WILL SELL ON MONDAY THE 28TH OF December, on the premises, commencing at 11 o'clock, the House-hold and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the Granger Hotel. I may specify a brief catalogue comprising

50 or 60 Feather Beds, Bedsteads,
Hair, Shuck and Cotton Mattresses,
Pillows and Bolsters, Pillow Cases,
Blankets, Comforts, Spreads and Sheets.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
consisting of
Heavy Stone Ware, White, Tumblers, Goblets,
Oak Dining Room Chairs
One Fine set of Parlor Furniture.
Cottage sets of Modern Style.
A number of Bureaus with Mirrors.
Cooking Stoves of very large size
Large Dining Room Stoves, &c., &c.,
—ALSO—
A choice Lot of Bar Fixtures, &c. &c., &c
—ALSO—

At the same time and place, six fine horses, one Carriage and Harness, and three Buggies and Harness.

The whole offers a rare chance for investment, as many of the articles are scarce and valuable.

Terms—CASH. T. A. GRANGER,
Dec 19-td Goldsboro', N. C.

Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Bulletin copy till day of sale and forward bill to advertiser.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR REFUGEES TO PURchase land in this neighborhood. As I have more land than I necessarily need, I offer for sale one of my plantations in Wake county, eight miles East of Raleigh, lying on Neuse river and Beaver Dam Creek, just above the Milbarne Paper Mill, containing about 1250 acres, over one-third of which is open for cultivation. The plantation has on it a good dwelling house, together with all other necessary out-houses. The plantation is in good condition to make the next year's crop, and if desired I will sell everything necessary to make a crop. Confederate money taken, or 6 or 8 per cent. bonds preferred. Possession given immediately.

Any one wishing to purchase can address me at Raleigh, N. C., or will be shown the farm in my absence by my neighbor, R. G. Dunn.
Dec 22-tlJ THOS. B. BRIDGES.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD GIRL, WHO IS AN EXCELLENT NURSE.
Dec 23-3t* W. R. MILLER.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED BALES COTTON.
Dec 23-3t* W. R. MILLER.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,
will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.

At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.

At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t18J Surgeon General.

READ THIS.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME, will present them immediately for payment, and all those indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle without delay, and save cost.
Dec 19-t28d. T. A. GRANGER.

I have for rent for the ensuing year, several tenements in the town of Goldsboro'. T. A. G.

LEATHER FOR SALE.

I INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, &c., &c., to my extensive stock of LEATHER, comprising in part as follows:

400 sides Sole Leather
100 sides Harness Leather
200 sides Wax Upper
150 sides Russett Upper
50 dark Morocco Skins
80 dark Pink Linings
1000 pounds Splits

Tanners supplied with Hides, Oil, Tallow, Lampblack and tools. G. W. BLUFORD,
Hide and Leather Dealer, Main street,
Dec 21-1w* Richmond, Va.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

WANTED.

FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WILL PAY the following prices:

Raccoon Skins	50c. to $1
Musk Skins	$1 to 3
Otter Skins	2 to 6
Muskrat Skins	25c. to 50c.

Other kinds in proportion. Address
G. W. BLUFORD,
Dec 21-1w* Hide and Leather Dealer, Richmond.

TO HATTERS.

50 DOZEN SUPERIOR BLACK SKIVERS, FOR sale at $350 per dozen by
G. W. BLUFORD,
Dec 21-1w* Hide & Leather Dealer, Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir.: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM STATESVILLE, N. C., ON Monday, Dec. 7, a slave man. Said man is of medium height, muddy yellow color, black hair, straight, but a little inclined to curl, had on when he left Statesville a glazed cap, very much worn, dark frock coat, black pants. Said negro left Statesville in company with the 56th N. C. Regiment, and is now probably with them, passing himself off as a free man. He can read and write and is known by the name of HENRY WHITE. May have a forged pass. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said negro and confinement in any jail so that Wm. P. Moore, of Charlotte, or myself can get him. Said Regiment is now in Randolph co.

JAMES F. LONG,
Dec 14 1w Statesville, N. C.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the pad I use is of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.

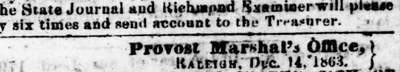
WM. A SMITH,
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF 8 AND 7 PER CENT. CERTIFIcates, (for Coupon Bonds of the Confederate States,) issued by George W. Mordecai, Esq., late Depositary, are hereby informed that their Bonds are ready for delivery at my office in this city.

C. B. HARRISON, C. S. D.,
Dec 22-3t Raleigh, N. C.

LABORERS WANTED.



PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODied negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month the owner clothing the hand;—for well grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.

E. T. D. MYERS, Capt Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief Engineer P. R. R.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Dec. 17th, 1863.

BY THE TERMS OF THE ORDINANCE OF THE Convention, under which all the 8 per cent. bonds of this State were issued, they are payable at the pleasure of the State; and by the 5th section of the act of the General Assembly, ratified 20th December, 1862, the Treasurer is directed to raise funds as therein prescribed, as to pay off *by** the 1st day of January, 1865, the State bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, unless the holders of said bonds will exchange them for 6 per cent. bonds payable on the 1st of January, 1893, with coupons for the interest, payable semi-annually at the Treasury, in which case he is authorised and directed to make such exchange." The Treasury being now provided with the funds contemplated by said Act I hereby notify all holders of said 8 per cent. bonds, to present them at the Treasury for payment or exchange for 6 per cent. bonds.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

*The word "by," which is in the act as ratified, is omitted by accident in the printed act. Dec 18-6t

The State Journal and Richmond Examiner will please copy six times and send account to the Treasurer.

Provost Marshal's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 14, 1863.

ALL PERSONS RESIDING IN THE CITY OF Raleigh holding substitute papers will present the same at this office as early as possible for examination, as all irregular papers are to be sent to the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, Va., for approval.

SAMUEL B. WATERS,
Dec 15 2w Capt. and E. O. for city of Raleigh.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organized. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 10th of January, 1864.
Dec 19 tawtd. S. L. FREMONT, President.

WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD COOK, Washerwomen and Ironer, for which a good hire will be paid. Any person having one will please apply at once at
Dec 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.
JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-16 J Pittsboro, N. C.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.
Oct 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE MARKET HOUSE, IN Raleigh, on the 1st January, at 12 M., several likely young Negroes. Terms cash. Dec 21-tIJ

BLACK INK! BLACK INK!!

CONGLETON'S VERY SUPERIOR BLACK INK, for sale in large or small quantities. The bottles serve as ink stands. Price per gross $45.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 16-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 5 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	9 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	25 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Ruse Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General D C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Bogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen. (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silon H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford, 2nd Circuit, Charles G Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silon H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Waldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ———— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

A NEW SUPPLY ON HAND FOR 1864. SINGLE copies 25. Deductions made for 1 doz. or more. Send orders soon or you will be too late.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 18-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

WANTED TO HIRE,

AT THE RALEIGH BAYONET FACTORY, FOR the next year, seven Negro Blacksmiths. None need apply except No. 1 Smiths.
Dec 14-2w* BECK, BRODIE & CO

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1863



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 5th day of January, 1864.
Dec 12 3taw5J W. W. VASS Treasurer.

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Raleigh, my negro man SAUNDERS. He is black, about 48 years of age, 5¾ feet high; has lost one of his front teeth; is bow-legged, and speaks fluently and politely when spoken to. He is probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will give $100 reward for his apprehension, if out of Wake county, and $50 if caught in Wake.
Dec 10-tf HENRY R. BRYAN.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lash & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.
June 25-tf

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 28-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $3.00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John C. Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Silon H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, and desire to settle up the above estates at once.
DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

FARM FOR RENT.

WE HAVE A FARM CONTAINING 250 ACRES, lying on the waters of Swift and Steep Hill Creeks, seven miles South of Raleigh, immediately on the Stage Road leading to Fayetteville. A Dwelling and necessary out-houses are on the place. Terms accommodating. For particulars enquire of
GREEN & LITCHFORD,
Nov 28-tf Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, DEC. 29, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1.00 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Christmas.

Another year has had its run, has come and gone and passed on to the great grave yard of buried years where its countless predecessors are entombed. And what a year! When history shall record its inexorable decrees and the blood and carnage of the year now just passing from view shall have been made to speak from its living pages, the year 1863 will be considered among the most memorable of the nineteenth century.

Merry Christmas! What a mockery! Merry! Who's merry! Who can be merry when the whole air of this once proud, happy country is laden with the groans and agonizing cries of suffering humanity?—when the widow's wail and orphan's moan floats on every passing breeze, and when men, drunk with passion and thirsting for new blood, trample under foot the noble forms of their BROTHERS whose warm hearts have scarce ceased to beat? And all this in this boasted christian land. Here in free America—once free;—here where the light of the gospel has not been hid under a bushel; here where the printing press, the school house and the temple of the living God, those great engines of human progress and civilization, of refinement and religion abound and have abounded as in no other country on earth! Would to God that the leaders and rulers of Richmond and Washington would pause this day to consider and to contemplate the character of Him who hast said, "THOU SHALT NOT KILL." If we believe that there is an unseen hand that not only takes part in but that disposes the affairs of nations and of men, we may reasonably hope that our punishment is not to last always, and that before the coming of another Christmas, peace, blessed peace, may have returned to gladden our hearts and make the people to rejoice. Not such a peace as we want, or would make, but such a peace as God in his infinite mercy may deem best for us. May the cloud pass away with the coming of the spring flowers, and the Christmas that follows their decay find the American people at peace with themselves and the world, and in the enjoyment of all the temporal comforts and blessings they formerly possessed.

The Principals of Substitutes.

As we predicted, the Military Committee have reported a bill and the House of Representatives has passed it, taking the principals of substitutes and [illegible] them in the service. Of course the Senate will pass it. Here it is:

"*Whereas*, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; provided that nothing in the foregoing clause shall be so construed as to release the substitute from any obligation or liability contracted or assumed by him as such substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have nevertheless put in substitutes.

This bill was adopted by a vote of 52 to 13, and a motion to reconsider was voted down by a very large majority."

A large number of those to be reached by this violation of faith are farmers and producers, men who are worth more to the government and the country at home than they will be in the field, for they raise grain and provisions without which armies cannot be kept in the field. It is evident, however, that the present Congress is governed by the prejudices and passions of its individual members in their action on these grave and important subjects, and not by reason and sound judgment. In our humble judgment a greater blow could not be struck the Confederacy than this attempt to compel men to serve in the army who hold in their hands the pledge of the government that they shall have exemption during the war.

Why talk about the pledged faith of the government in the matter of currency or anything else, if contracts made with seventy thousand of its citizens are to be broken? Our armies are much *stronger* now than our Congress.

No Paper To-Morrow.

In order to comply with a universal custom and allow those in our employ to rest from their labors for one day, we shall issue no paper to-morrow. The *Progress* will appear again on Monday morning.

The Progress Counting Room

Will be closed after ten o'clock this morning and remain closed during the remainder of the day. It will be open to-morrow as usual for the transaction of business.

Impressment—Action of the Legislature.

We are indebted to J. P. H. Russ, Esq., Secretary of State, for a copy of the following resolutions passed by the General Assembly at its late session:

A RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO IMPRESSMENT.

WHEREAS, This Legislature has been informed that certain persons claiming to be officers and soldiers in the military service of the Confederate States, have been and are now going through portions of the State making impressments of corn, pork and other articles of food essential to the support of the inhabitants of the said localities, in addition to the tithes demanded by the Government and before the tithes are collected; and, whereas, it is the duty of the authorities of the State to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and privileges, as well as the subject to render obedience to its constitutional and legal requirements. Therefore,

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to correspond with the authorities of the Confederate Government in regard to such impressments, and ascertain whether they are directed and countenanced by them, and to make an effort to prevail upon said authorities to put a stop to such illegal proceedings and public nuisances.

Resolved, further, That in consideration of the scarcity of provisions after the tithes shall be withdrawn from the State, His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to use every honorable means to keep in the State the balance of provisions; otherwise great and almost universal suffering must ensue.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this the 12th day of December, A. D. 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I, Jno. P. H. Russ, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this 24th December, 1863.

J. P. H. RUSS, Sec'y of State.

There are four hundred paroled Yankee prisoners at large in Richmond, all of them having renounced the "old flag" and taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. They should be put in the army at once.

A boarding house in Atlanta has recently been robbed of a valise containing a pair of socks, belonging to a printer; a trunk belonging to a gentleman connected with one of the railroads, and a pen knife worth *fifty dollars!* Great depravity!

The Federal commandant of the post of Chattanooga has issued an order that all persons who refuse to take the "loyalty" oath will be sent beyond the Federal lines.

The telegraph tells us that John Morgan, the Partisan Chief, passed through Columbia, S. C., on the 23d, but when we remember the Louisville stories and all the other stories concerning him, we fear this is too good to be true. A day or two will decide.

The carriers and newsboys will be around with the "Devil's" offering during the day. "Currency" is abundant and the patrons and friends of the paper should shell out to the boys.

Gen. Early has been assigned to the Department of the Valley of Virginia, his headquarters to be at Staunton.

We hear no more of raids below Kinston. We suppose the Yankees, satisfied with those of our men they have taken, have stopped to take Christmas.

We suppose the command of our army at Dalton is at last settled, and that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston will have the honor of the command of that brave band of veterans in the future. The *Enquirer*, of Wednesday, says:

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, reached Dalton, Ga., on Monday last, and immediately assumed command of the army of Tennessee, which is now said to be in excellent condition.

FOREIGNERS AND THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—In accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature, Governor Clark, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation notifying all aliens in the State between the ages of 18 and 45 to volunteer in the military service of the Confederacy by the 1st of March next, or leave the State, except such as are, or may be, exempted on any other ground than that of alienage. They are also notified that all under or above the conscript age are liable to do militia duty in the State as native born citizens are.

Confederate officers having power to do so, are requested by the Governor to grant passports to all aliens who desire to leave under the provisions of the law.

WASHINGTON.—In the year of our Lord 1790, I stood upon the door step of the counting house, of which I was then but the youngest clerk, when the companion beside me hurriedly said, "There he comes. There comes Washington." I looked up Pearl street, and saw approaching, with stately tread and open brow, the Father of my country. His hat was off, for the day was sultry, and he was accompanied by Col. Page and James Madison. Never have I forgotten, nor shall I to my dying day forget, the serene, the benign, the godlike expression of the countenance of that man of men. His lofty mein and commanding figure, set off to advantage by an elegant dress, consisting of a blue coat; buff small clothes, silver knee and shoe buckles and white vest, his powdered locks, powerful, vigorous look, (for he was then in the prime and strength of his manhood,) have never faded from my mind during the many years which, with all their chances and changes, have rolled between.—*Personal Recollections of the American Revolution.*

ARMY OF NORTHERN GEORGIA.—"Ora," the army correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune*, says: "Gen. Hardee is putting the army in splendid order; our ranks are fast filling up, and every preparation is being made to meet the foe when he shall again evince the temerity to attack us. From present incations, that will not be soon, as I learn the probabilities are that Grant will leave a strong garrison at Chattanooga and winter it, with the bulk of his army, at Stevenson."

BEAUREGARD SKIRT.—A hoop skirt manufactory has been established at Wytheville, Va., where the the proprietors are said to be turning out an excellent article, called the beauregard skirt. Would not the Belle Boyd, or Emma Sansome, or some other feminine name be more appropriate.

A letter from North Alabama, says that the Yankees in Huntsville were busy recruiting negroes, and that Jere Clemens had been knocked down in the streets by a negro. Jere was drunk, probably, and fell down.

Confederate guerrillas are busy in taking care of Federal steamers on the Cumberland river. Among other acts they saturate bales of cotton with inflammable material and float them down against steamers, doing much damage.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—WHY IT HAS BEEN STOPPED—FULL EXPLANATION OF THE MATTER—THE NIGGER AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.

I have taken some pains to ascertain the real facts now existing in regard to the trouble about the exchange of prisoners; and, as the matter is one of great public concern, I herewith send you the results of my investigations. At present the number of prisoners on each side is about equal, namely, about 18,000 each, of Union and Confederate soldiers. From all that I can learn, it would appear that the Confederates have two or three thousand more of our soldiers than we do of theirs. They are not all at Richmond. The accommodations there are entirely insufficient, and provisions are too scarce. A few weeks since arrangements were made to remove some five thousand of them to the interior of Georgia, and this removal, I am informed, has been made. It is also believed that between two and three thousand have been taken to Charleston, in order to deter Gen. Gilmore from burning the city with Greek fire.

I am satisfied that many of the stories of inhumanity to our prisoners are either gross fabrications, or else willful exaggerations: and that, as a general thing, our prisoners at the South are as well treated as prisoners of war generally, with the exception, perhaps, of the articles of food and medicine; and, in that respect, as well as the rebel soldiers themselves; the South is not, just now, a land flowing with milk and honey. Shocking instances of individual cruelty there have been; and the chief author of these cruelties, so disgraceful to humanity, is, or was, Mrs. Lincoln's own brother. But, on the other hand, I know of instances of equal atrocity perpetrated on Confederate prisoners by Gen. Shoepf or his understrappers, and on Confederate prisoners in other Northern prisons.

The exchange of prisoners was proceeding regularly, under the terms of the cartel agreed upon by Maj. Ludlow and Col. Ould, under the sanction of both Governments, when it was suddenly stopped by Mr. Stanton, by the order, as he says, of the President; and on this occasion I believe he tells the truth.—Why was this order promulgated? It was not promulgated until Mr. Lincoln had ascertained definitely that the Confederate Government did not recognize our niggers in uniform (or, rather, their niggers, stolen from them,) as soldiers; would not treat them, or their officers, on a perfect equality with our white officers and soldiers; and would not exchange either them or their officers, if captured. These alarming facts were first discovered by the notorious Higginson and Montgomery, and sent by them to Senators Sumner and Wilson, and communicated by the latter, in turn, to Mr. Lincoln.

The President was unwilling to believe them, but satisfied himself, finally, that they were really true. The Abolitionists and radicals who control him, and who are really the supreme power in the States, had in the meantime persuaded him to assure to the negroes who would enlist the same protection from the Federal Government which the latter extended to their white soldiers. In other words, they persuaded the Administration to authorize them to make the official declaration, and it has been made and officially promulgated, that negro soldiers and their officers are on a footing of perfect equality in all things with white men and their officers, and shall receive the same protection from the Government.

They also persuaded the President to communicate to the Confederate government the assurance that the United States government recognized no distinction between white and black soldiers (who might be taken prisoners) being regularly exchanged on the same footing as white soldiers. I have been unable to ascertain whether any formal reply was ever made by the Confederate government to this extraordinary communication. But it is certain that "the government" received assurance, positive and definite enough, to the effect that the Confederates did not and would not recognise negroes as soldiers. The Confederate agent of exchange, however, continued to send home our prisoners as before, until, as I have stated, our agent of exchange at Fortress Monroe received directions from the Secretary of War, "by order of the President," not to permit any more Confederate prisoners to be sent home, and to suspend the operation of the cartel of exchange.

This, of course, stopped the exchange on the part of the Confederates. The last lot of Union prisoners who were sent home from Richmond were a lot of sick and wounded men, who were humanely offered the alternative of remaining there or of going home. They chose the latter, hoping at least to die at home, but were candidly informed by the surgeons that the chances were that they would never reach home alive. They came and were landed at Annapolis. A few will recover. Some did live to reach their homes and died or will die there, surrounded by their friends.—Some died at Annapolis, and some perished en route.

These facts have been much distorted by the Abolition papers. The facts, as they really exist, are bad enough. But, if these poor men had been left at Richmond they would have all died there, among strangers and without sympathy. Not one of them died merely in consequence of having had insufficient food. The blame lies upon the Administration and the Republican party—first, for causing the war at all; secondly, for investing it with its present features of ferocity; third, for preventing medicines being sent to the South, and fourth, for conducting the war in such a manner as to prolong it.

In the meantime, fifteen thousand of our brave men, who left comfortable homes and happy families in order to fight, as they supposed, for the Union, are now languishing in Southern prisons, and there they will continue to languish. Why? Simply because the Administration is determined to adhere to its pet measure of making a negro as good as a white man. In order to indulge the whims of Greeley and Sumner on this point, those brave men will be left to languish and die by inches, fretting their lives away day by day, in hopeless agony at the thought that the sight of home and kindred and their best loved ones will never again be theirs.

But what does it all matter? What right have they to complain? What difference does it make that the hearts of the members of fifteen thousand families are wrung with anguish because their fathers, and husbands, and sons, and brothers are thus to perish! This is a war for the negro. With that grand object in view, all such matters should be regarded, as unconsidered trifles. Such is the decision of the "Government," and it is treason to think otherwise.

"ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE."

Apart from the culprit company in the Mayor's Court on Saturday morning, sitting in moody silence upon a bench to the left of the bar, was a young woman in whose haggard face and meaningless stare the spectators discovered something sufficiently peculiar to attract attention and excite conjecture. The face looked as if it once might have belonged to a foolish, pretty, blue-eyed girl, but the colors were faded, like the tints of her worn-out dress, her dark hair fell unkempt over cheek and brow, and her form seemed to have shrunk from its development, ashamed of its draggled and uncomely apparel. Her utter vacancy of expression was striking. Hope, thought, consciousness, seemed to have abandoned her forever, and she sat there like an incarnate spectre of what had once been beautiful. One by one the criminal cases in the docket were disposed of, the bar was cleared, and the court was deserted by all save the Mayor, the unfortunate, a few gentlemen, and an officer.—Then came her history.

The young woman was a native of the beautiful little town of Salem, Roanoke county, Va., where, 12 months ago, in the ripeness of youth, health and beauty, she became romantically married to a young man of equal age, condition, and the same prospects of youthful gentlemen in the same beautiful predicament. They had not lived long together before the blissful dream of love dissolved into unpleasant realities, when the affectionate husband became the cruel tyrant, and the wife, at last, a refugee from his inhospitable hearth. Denied at the home of her childhood, and detesting that of her adoption, from helplessness she tried to become heartless, and abandoned herself at once to the voluptuous and miserable life of a courtesan.

Coming to Richmond she plunged into the most romantic excesses, spending her time in gaiety flirtations, stopping at hotels as the wife of her temporary chevaliers, enjoying magnificent drives, magnificent suppers, and magnificent attentions. Through all this course of mad debauchery, there was one young man to play the lord, encourage and enjoy it. He was ever her vade mecum, ever, until the poor girl in her great grief, which she had in vain attempted to smother up with excess of guilt, one day spoke in a wild, melancholy tone, and the vade mecum, like a frightened hare, fled from the sound, and never saw her more. Alone again, ten fold more lonely than ever, deserted by hope, love, friends and reason, "even God's providence seeming estranged," she went out upon the world and wandered hither and thither, she knew not and thought not where. Two gentlemen of the Masonic brotherhood were attracted by the peculiar appearance of a woman on the Danville cars, on Friday last, approached, and recognized her as the daughter of an old friend. She crouched back and stared at them. It was the unfortunate, still wandering, she did not know where. Her case was critical, indeed, and, instigated by those principles of charity by which all good Masons are known throughout the world, the gentlemen took charge of her and carried her, upon arriving here, before the Mayor, with whom they consulted as to the best method of providing for her. A dispatch was sent to her father, informing him of her condition and whereabouts. His Honor decided to take care of her until her relatives could be summoned to convey her to a proper asylum.—*Rich. Whig.*

THE PEOPLE.

It is often said, this is the people's war; that the Government is the people's Government; the debt the people's debt, and so on. This is true, albeit the people have been made to feel that their power is rapidly slipping away into the hands of their servants, and their wishes seldom attended to, until great disaster accomplish what the *vox populi* ought to have prevented. Nevertheless, the people still rule this land, and they intend to be subjugated neither by force at home nor power abroad. It is not in their blood to be slaves to any man or set of men, and it is a great mistake to suppose, because they submit to the exigencies and excesses inseparable from war, it is in the power of insidious friends or open foes to subdue them. These people are dangerous and unconquerable by so much as they are patient. They endure because they love order, the symbol of true freedom. But order is one thing and usurped powers another. Our public servants, outside of the Administration, should lay this fact to heart *now*.

Depreciated currency is not our only evil. Those "serious" but unexplained "obstacles to convoking you" (Congress) "in extraordinary session," point to an evil, less dangerous than the finances. The evasion of responsibility is a fearful thing. Subterfuges and quibbling are surface specks which tell of gangrene far beneath and at the very heart, we will not say the head of our system. The people know not to what length this rottenness has extended. If pains be not taken they will come to their senses too suddenly, and everything now dodged, in hopes it will be forgotten, will be remembered all at once and all together. Pellon will be piled upon Ossa. The wise should be warned that the people of the South are not Yankees or Europeans. Slowest of all earthly populations to move, they are the last to stop when started. Such of the people as have influence, and who know what the mass do not yet know, should be in frequent consultation with their representatives.

Matters have been put off from Congress to Congress which ought not to have been submitted to for an instant. Give an inch, Power always takes an ell. It rushes toward irresponsibility, is insolent, and impatient of control. Easy to check in the beginning, it demands, in the end, war in place of suasion. An arrest of noxious growths cannot begin too soon. There are some who predict gloomily that the people will shortly begin to make comparisons and become indifferent to choice of despotisms. This is a wide mistake on the other tack. The people of the South intend to be free of all masters, and of none more than their own servants. This is perfectly settled. They have paid down blood and treasure as people never paid before, and they have bought *complete* freedom with a price, ruin is their property, their children's and their children's children's. Disaster upon disaster, results of an incurable self-wilfulness, should teach Congress something. Are the limitations of the Constitution insufficient? Perfect them. The people demand sternly that there should be responsibility somewhere. If not placed, it will be taken.—*Rich. Whig.*

THE LATEST "FASHIONS."—Our ladies will doubtless be glad to learn something of the styles of dress in vogue this winter in the Northern cities. Our items of information are few, but entirely reliable, as we derive them from one who has "been there." The hat, which was much worn during the summer, is entirely out of fashion. The bonnets were worn quite large, the centre of the front reaching over and arched; but these went out of style at the commencement of cold weather, and are supplanted by smaller and more tasty ones. The new style fits more closely to the head, and does not expand so much in front, while a pretty, indescribable bend gives a lovely shape to the sides. As crimson is the rage as a color, bonnets are mostly trimmed with it. Crimson cloaks, such as were formerly worn to the opera, are much worn, and crimson Balmoral skirts are the only kind used. Hoops are worn very small, and the dresses fit tightly and mostly trail—all those in style being braided. Small, plain white linen collars and cuffs worn outside the tight fitting sleeve, with sleeve buttons, are universal. Walking dresses, with two little flaps dropping from the waist over the skirt behind, like pigeon tails, are worn by all. But most sensible of all is the ladies' gaiter, which is heavy, with thick sole. Gaiters the color of the walking dresses were coming rapidly into fashion. The great "rage" is crimson, which ornaments every article of costume and is seen everywhere. Buttons the color of the dress worn are used in great profusion.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE IMPRESSED FLOUR.—We learn from unquestionable authority that there must have been a misunderstanding in reference to the impressment by Captain Myers, the Commissary at Salisbury, of the five hundred barrels of flour purchased there for the Town of Wilmington; and further, that it was at no time the design of the military authorities to prevent the flour being brought to the town, but on the contrary that from the first the flour or as much flour was to be turned over to the town.

The object, as we learn, was to prevent what appeared to be a speculative competition against the purchasing agents of the Confederate government—a competition, at least, which, whether speculative or not, had the tendency and perhaps the effect of raising the price of flour in the market where the five hundred barrels were bought, to the disadvantage of the government and measurably at the expense of the Town of Wilmington. Capt. Myers acted by authority, and from the first with the understanding already stated.

Of course while making this statement in justice to the Commissary at Salisbury, we have no wish to reflect in any way upon the authorities of the town or their agents. Mr. Foster, the gentleman employed to buy the flour, is wholly unknown to us.—*Wil. Journal.*

CHRISTMAS POETRY.

ST. NICHOLAS.

A friend has kindly furnished us with a copy of the following for the benefit of the little folks:

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced in their heads;
And Mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap;
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.
The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow,
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below,
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh, and eight tiny rein-deer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name:
"Now, *Dasher!* now, *Dancer!* now, *Prancer!* and *Vixen!*
On, *Comet!* on, *Cupid!* on, *Dunder!* and *Blixen!*
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
Now dash away! dash away! dash away all!"
As dry leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky;
So up to the house-top the coursers they flew
With a sleigh full of toys and, and St. Nicholas too.
And then, in a twinkling, I heard on the roof,
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof—
As I drew in my head and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack.
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry!
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard of his chin was as white as the snow.
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath.
He had a broad face and a little round belly,
That shook, when he laughed, like a bowlful of jelly.
He was chubby and plumb, a right jolly old elf,
And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of myself.
A wink of his eye and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread;
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all the stockings; then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose;
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle.
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all good night!"

Col. John R. Chambliss, Jr., of the 13th Virginia Cavalry, has been appointed a Brigadier General. He graduated at West Point.

It is related that Duvorger, the actress, wore one of her characters at a Paris theatre, a [illegible] valued at $180,000. One diamond in her head-dress is valued at 20,000 pounds.

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be received for all if preferred, or six month's time.

Dec 24-14t* Y. N. THORNTON.

Executive Department North Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 15th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

I. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF THE GENERAL Assembly of North Carolina is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of the State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act, oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; *Provided*, they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt county commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate government, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies; *Provided*, that this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars, and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars; *Provided*, that every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company courts martial, and judgments are to be entered up and the fines collected in the same mode and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General by and with the advice and consent of the Governor may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted* That the Guard for home defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That when the presence of public danger shall not prevent the observance of rule, the said Guard for home defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 14th day of December, A. D., 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

I, JNO. P. H. RUSS, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 14th December, 1863.

J. P. H. RUSS, Sec. of State.

II. The company drills required by the 1st section of the foregoing act will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, July, August, September, November, and December, and the Battalion drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the foegoing act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for home defence, but are not exempt from duty when the Guard for home defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General

Dec 19-6t

All daily papers in the State copy one week and other papers two weeks.